

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1836.

No. 9. Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States,

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street:
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
For one year in advance \$2 50
" Six months " 1 50
" Three months do 1 00
If not paid at the end of 3 months 2 00
" within the year 3 50

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From the St. Louis Bulletin.

TO HORSE.

I'll hope for brighter happier hours
I'll hope for other scenes;

For all'tis hope's dear bright powers,
That strew the open grave with flowers:

Then when this God curse won't in green,
When t'rough her vise life is seen.

I will still hope an less spring,
My winter may succeed,

I'll hope t'at thou on speedy wing,
With friendly hours of rapture bring:

I'll hope—far hope in leet,

Is always near to shield the heart,
When wealth and friends & power depart.

Come hope and glisten in my eyes,
Whence pearl, dew-drops flow

Come cheer my heart, 'tis sick—it sighs!

Come, thou wot to sympathise,
In an unceasing glow,

With hearts that hold thy image near!

BOSTON MUNICIPAL COURT.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1836.

Extraordinary case of Embezzlement of
Money.—The case of the Commonwealth
vs. Thomas Pike, Jr. was tried this afternoon.
The indictment contained four counts,
only one of which was alleged. The pris-
oner was indicted under the act of 1834,
which provides that any person who shall
embezzle property entrusted to him, shall
be deemed guilty of felony. He was charged
with stealing the sum of \$4,000, from
the Market Bank, on the 6th August, 1834.

After examining the Jury, Judge
Thatcher intimated that he was the owner
of some shares in the Market Bank, and
therefore the prisoner had a right to object
to trial, in this court, in which case it would
come before the supreme eCourt. The pris-
oner, however, through his counsel, waived
any right of objection which he might have,
and the trial proceeded.

The witnesses on the part of the Govern-
ment were called, viz: Mr. Mead, Cashier,
and Mr. Brown, Clerk—the principal part
of the testimony came from the first witness.

It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner
was employed as paying and receiving Teller
of the Market Bank, on the first of November,
1832. He was highly recommended to the
Bank by a gentleman of this city, who became his bondsman. Subsequent to
this period, he represented his cash as defi-
cient, from time to time, up to the 2d of July,
1834, to the amount of \$1800, and in
a short time after, he stated that he had lost
\$1000 more, making \$2800. It was then
thought that he had really lost it. An
examination of his cash account took place on
the 5th of August following, which resulted in
finding a deficit of \$2500.

It was thought proper that he should be
suspended for a time—the prisoner was in-
formed that circumstances might render it
necessary to call on his bondsman—he re-
plied that he knew what he would say—it
would wish him to vacate his office, and
wished the Cashier to write to that effect—
on the 6th August, the case was transferred
by the prisoner to the casier. The money
to the amount of \$25,000 was deposited in
two trunks—the prisoner stated that every-
thing was correct, as examined the day be-
fore by the directors. The casier, howev-
er, being unwilling to receive the cash with-
out first counting it himself, proceeded to
examine the accounts.

The bills and specie in one trunk were
found to be correct—but, before the other
trunk had been examined, the prisoner said,
"I suppose the worst must come, that trunk
is deficient \$4900" (exclusive of the \$2800)
and gave a memorandum check of cash defi-
cient. It appeared that the prisoner to
make his cash account appear correct the
previous day, when his accounts were ex-
amined by his directors, had made false entries
with the Phoenix & Cambridge Banks,
who had pass-books, and with whom daily
accounts were kept. To the Phoenix Bank
he charged \$3000, and the Cambridge \$1000,
placing a figure one on the left side of
700, the true entry, making a false charg-
e of \$1000—and the \$900 he said he had bor-
rowed.

After having been confined in jail some
months by his bondsman, the prisoner was
released, went to New Orleans, where he
had been living for the last year.
The County Attorney cited a passage of
law as applying to this case, from "Rosco on
criminal evidence," which states that the
mere fact of not being able to account for
money is no evidence of embezzlement, but
the falsehood of the entries is the test of the
fraudulent intent.

The evidence was very clear and explicit
as to the guilt of the prisoner, and the case
was submitted without argument. The Ju-
ry, after an absence of five minutes, returned
a verdict of *Guilty*. The prisoner will be
sentenced on Monday—Jour.

* This is the same fellow who was left in charge of
the store of Mr. Finch Hyde in his absence, and em-
bezzled about \$4,000, runaway and was arrested in
N. Y. last summer.

A STARTLING INCIDENT.—An English lady, accompanied by her husband and party of friends, was riding one day along a very rugged part of the coast. As she was only a temporary resident, she was mounted on a hired horse, the owner of the steed attending, as usual, in the capacity of groom and guide. Near a very steep part of the cliff, the horse took fright, and ran with her over the precipice, where both were instantly lost to sight amidst trees and bushes. The party instantly dismounted, and in dread and consternation hurried after the unfortunate sufferer. The Italian, in knowing the road, was the first to reach the bottom, where the English, on arriving, found her screaming and lamenting over the dying steed, abusing all the scolds in the calendar for having killed the horse or a good Catholic, instead of breaking the necks of a party of atheists. To an inquiry about the lady, he was as deaf as a post, continuing only the Italian screams, prayers and ejaculations; but no sooner had he told that his horse should be paid for, than thanking St. James for his generosity, he very quietly moved round, and, pointing to the right, said, with all the coquetry in the world, "Soh, it is only the last you are looking for, she is hanging in that tree," and so indeed she was. Her dress had got entangled in the branches of a tree, by which her fall had been broken and her life preserved, though at the expense of some severe fracture, that for many months confined her to bed of sickness and danger.

THE YANKEE AND THE JEW.—He told me a trick of his the other day. Said he, "I once took out an adventure of gloves to—where I thought they would sell a charm, well, I got there, but the devil of a glove could I get any body to take. At first I came a sneaky, long eared, young Jew, and offered me a sum beyond cost, and, rather, than carry them back again, I let him have 'em—but I thought if I played strange that nobody else would buy. Before I cut 'em, I sent the rat. The Ambidix had gone round to all the merchants, arranged it with them to let him buy at a discount, and snare the goods. 'Not as you know on bays, thinks I to myself—here the Captain put his finger on his nose, 'm winks—'you don't fleece me, or no Jew.' The next month I went back to the same place on the same errand—not only would buy the gloves, as I hoped, except that sum of a guinea an Ambidix, and he took 'em as he were below cost, and I was off—'You'd tapped my oil, rat,' says I to myself. It was half an hour before I reached the ship. 'You—you've cheated me,' says he, 'I haven't,' says I. 'You have,' says he, 'those gloves are all of one hand.' 'I know it,' says I, 'and I could have told you so where you took 'em if you'd thought to ask.' 'You won't take 'em back,' cried he, 'I'll be—'it is today an unworded word, I can't mind it so well—'he. 'So much the better,' says I. 'I know you—you villain, and you've brought your goods to a bad market, if you think to weasel me—now give me—' I named a sum, I tell you, and I'll let you have the mads." He had to do it—so I out with the mads and got the money from the shy Ambidix who looked as dumb founded as a cow with her tail cut off!

INSTINCT OF ANIMALS.—certainly they do afford the most striking proofs of an intelligent cause, as well as of a unity of design in the world.—The works of bees is among the most remarkable of facts in both the respects. The forms in every country the same—the proportions accurately alike—the size the very same to the fraction of a line, go where you will; and the forms prove to be that which the most refined analysis has enabled mathematicians to discover of all others they have adopted for the purposes of saving room and weight, and material. This discovery was only made about a century ago; now, the instrument that enabled us to find it out, *fractional calculus*—was unknown half a century before that application to its power, and yet the bees had been for thousand of years, in all countries, uniformly working according to this rule, choosing the same exact angle of 120 degrees for the inclination of the sides of its little rooms, which every one had for ages known to be the best possible angle, but also choosing the same exact angles of 10 and 70 degrees for the inclination of the roof, which no one had discovered till the 8th century, when Machaerus solved that most curious problem of *marina minima*, the means of investigating which had not existed till the century before, when Newton invented the *calculus*—but by such problems can it be easily worked. It is impossible to conceive anything more striking as a proof of refined skill than the creation of such insects and it is a skill altogether applied to the formation of intellectual existence.

RENTS.—The New York Daily Advertiser makes the following remarks upon the high rents it city.
Rents are truly abominable—many of the stores in Broad, Pine, Liberty and other streets are rented at five and six thousand dollars per annum each. In Wall street, offices rent from five hundred to three thousand dollars, many buildings rent for ten thousand. Such enormous rents are calculated to drive business up town, or out of the city altogether. It has become a matter of serious importance, whether the exertion in rent will not seriously injure the trade of the city, business instead of resorting to N. Y. will establish themselves in Philadelphia, and other cities, where rents at least, if not living no per cent per annum less, and where they can afford to sell good at lower rates, we are persuaded that landlords will consult their interests, by renting their stores, at moderate rates to good tenants.

ANCIENT CAVERN.—On the Ohio, twenty miles below the mouth of the Wabash, is a cavern, in which are found of many hieroglyphics and representations of such hieroglyphics as would induce the belief, that their authors were, indeed, comparatively refined and civilized.
It is a cavern in a rock, or ledge of the mountain, which presents itself to view a little above the water of the river when in flood, and is situated close to the bank. In the early settlement of Ohio, this cave became possessed by a party of Kentuckians, called "Wilson's Gang." Wilson, in the first instance, brought his family to this cave, and fitted it up as a vicious dwelling, erecting a sign post on the water side, on which were these words—Wilson's Liquor Vault and House of Entertainment. The novelty of such a tavern induced almost all the boats descending the river to call for refreshments and amusement. Attracted by these circumstances, several idle characters took their abode at the cave, after which it continually resounded with the shouts of the licentious, the clamor of the riotous, and the blasphemy of the gamblers. Out

of such customers, Wilson found no difficulty in forming a band of robbers, with whom he formed the plan of murdering the crew of every boat that stopped at his tavern, and of sending the boats, manned by some of his party, to New Orleans, and there sell their loading for cash, which was to be conveyed to the cave by land, through the states of Tennessee and Kentucky; the party returning with it being instructed to murder and rob, on all good occasions, on the road.

suppose it did, as the intellectual portion is cramped and the animal or posterior portion proportionally enlarged. This teaches a moral. Too much mind and sensibility they think a painful incubrance peraps.

N. Y. Star.

FIRST VIEW OF ST. PETERSBURG.—Nothing of the same nature can be so imposing as the first view of St. Petersburg. The approach (from Friedland) is through a wild and desert tract; nor is the city, owing to its low situation, visible at a distance, there are neither country seats, nor gardens, nor the faubourg, to announce the proximity of a large town. With one exception, the steeples are not sufficiently high to be seen at a distance. The entrance is under an unostentatious wooden barrier—and for a mile, the traveller drives through a street formed of small wooden houses. Turning a sharp angle, he finds himself on a bridge considerably larger than that of Waterloo in the Strand. The river rolls its blue waters as if with conscious dignity on either side. Before him are the Admiralty, with a rich golden spire, the winter palace of the Emperor, the hermitage, a marble palace, and a succession of buildings, extending along the whole length of the granite quay, each of which might be a royal residence.

This facade, the opposite fortress with its solid walls and massive buttresses, the floating bridges, and the summer gardens, fronted by a magnificent iron palisade with glittering top, from a coup d'oeil surpassing every thing of the same sort in Europe.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

INSURRECTION IN SARDINIA.

IT appers that a serious insurrection has taken place in Sardinia. The inhabitants are supported in their insurrection by the Sardinia militia, and about 2,000 or 3,000 men belonging to the garrison among whom there is a great number of paupers who had been sent to the island of Sardinia as suspected persons. Charles Albert will subdue this island easily if the inhabitants choose to defend it. There is not a single peasant who is not armed with a musket, a pistol, a poniard, and 50 guerrilla bands, 1,000 men each, easily be formed.

FRANCE.

From Gallican's Magazine, Dec. 29th.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.—THE KING'S SPEECH.

At a very early hour this morning all the apprentices to the Chamber of Deputies were thronged, notwithstanding that the weather was most unpromising, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Palais Bourbon, the customary military force was in attendance. The garrisons of the Tuilleries were closed. His Majesty, on quitting the Tuilleries at one o'clock, instead of taking his usual route by the Pont Royal, proceeded by the quay adjoining to the Tuilleries, and crossed the Pont de la Concorde.

At half past one o'clock precisely, the King and their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Nemours and Prince de Joinville, who had been preceded by the deputation of the Peers and Deputies, and by His Officers of Ordnance, arrived and took their seats amidst reiterated shouts of "Vive le Roi." The Duke de Nemours was seated on the right, and the Prince de Joinville on the left, of His Majesty, who came in excellent health and in a firm and impressive tone read

the following SPEECH.

I WILL give the highest price in cash for TEN TONS OF HEMP, delivered any time before the first of December next, at my farm, 4 miles from Lexington, on the (U. S.) Mill road. Also, Cash for Four Young NEGROES, and 200 barrels of WHITE CORN, delivered at the same place by the 15th April.

Lexington, Feb. 12, 1836—2d

Britain has offered to me and to the United States his friendly mediation. I have accepted it; and you will share in my desire that this difference should terminate in a manner equally honorable to two great nations.

"The state of the finances are satisfactory. The public revenue increases by the sole effect of the general prosperity. The laws of finance will be presented in a few days to the Chamber of Deputies.

"The laws which have already been announced, or presented to you, will also be submitted to your examination, as well as those which were reserved for the deliberations of the present session.

"I trust, gentlemen, that the moment is come for France to gather the fruits of her prudence and her courage. Enlightened by the past, let us profit by experience so dearly acquired: let us apply ourselves to calm the passions, to perfect our laws, to protect, by judicious measures, all the interests of a nation, which, after so many storms, presents to the civilized world the salutary example of a noble moderation—the sole pledge of durable success. The care of its repose, of its liberty, of its grandeur, is my first duty; its happiness will be my dearest recompence."

From the Journal de Paris.

The King had scarcely ceased to speak when the liveliest acclamations burst from all parts of the Chamber.

REMOVAL.

CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has REMOVED his CABINET SHOP and Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheehan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall; where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS

made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILFORD.

Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2d

HOUSES AND LOTS
FOR SALE.

From Gallican's Magazine, Dec. 29th.

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LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1836.

"A Citizen of Fayette County," was received too late for this day's paper.—We shall endeavor to insert it in our next, and would be glad of an interview with the author.

It is stated that the Spanish Cortes have decreed the acknowledgment of the independence of Spanish America.

A general illumination of Cincinnati was given notice of through the papers, on account of the passing of the Rail Road Bill, by the Kentucky Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last, after a laborious session of nine weeks and two days, during which they passed 474 acts.

It is stated in a letter from New York, that thirty or forty thousand bushels of wheat have been shipped from Liverpool and London for this country.

By a recent fire in New York, a very large and valuable building, used by the Methoists as a book establishment, was destroyed.

Judge Clarke has been fixed upon as candidate for Governor by the Whigs, and Mr. C. A. Wickliffe for Lieutenant Governor.

Erratum.—The letter from Gen. John M. McCaffery, published in the Gazette of the 13th, is stated to be in answer to an invitation from Flatrock, Morgan county, when it should have been Bourbon county.

CITY CHARTER AGAIN.

We feel that we owe some apology to our readers at a distance, for bestowing an attention on this subject that may seem disproportioned; but when they consider that the weal or woe of our fellow-citizens is depending in no small degree upon the final adjustment of the question, we also feel confident that they will appreciate our motives in again advertizing to it.

A friend has furnished us with the Town treasurer's account with the Trustees of Lexington for the year 1831, by which it appears that the whole amount of receipts for the year was \$7,657 53, to-wit:

Total town levy for 1831, 6,520 37
Rents, licenses, &c. 826 14
Fines, 500 24

Collected from delinquents of former years, 101 78

The settlement is signed by Alvan Stephens and John Norton, as the committee.

Another friend has drawn out a comparative view of the situation of the Town and of the City, to which we invite the attention of our city readers.

The four mammoths which issue weekly in this city, are enough to confound one *weakly* little weekly; because they keep their readers in the dark, respecting the abominable amendment to the charter. Neither of those papers have yet published the law, nor do we expect they ever will. The citizens will be required to vote blind-fold whether they are in favor or against the city charter. They will not be told by the quondam friends, (the Observer and Intelligencer) that the Mayor, elected for one year by the citizens, is made, by law, a Mayor *for life*, with a salary, to be paid out of the public treasury, but the amount to be placed there by the city. They will not be told, by either of the said quondam, that a councilman elected, simply as such, is *by legislation*, made the chief executive officer of the city.

We beg pardon of the Intelligencer, which promises, that in their own time, they will give the information; but we much suspect that time will be when Mr. Clay shall make the exposition against Mr. Adams, relative to the *Ghent* treaty.

We, however, feel some gratification at the annunciation of the Intelligencer, that the changes in the charter were sufficiently known to the citizens; because the Gazette was the only channel thro' which that knowledge could have been obtained.

The only argument we have heard advanced in favor of one part of the late amendment to the city charter—(the section which prohibits the council from granting a license for a coffee-house, victualling house, or a house for retailing spirituous liquors, unless upon the payment of a sum not less than \$100)—is, that the number of houses for retailing spirits would thereby be greatly reduced. Now, what is the fact? Is there one retailer of spirits less than previous to the passage of the law? We think

not. But how many houses pay this \$100 for a license? Six only, as we are informed, and believe! whilst thirteen others are licensed to keep TAVERNS, and pay only twenty dollars for a license. Thus, six individuals pay into the city treasury six hundred dollars, whilst thirteen others, keeping similar houses, but who for the saving of \$80 each, by calling them by a different name, pay only two hundred and sixty dollars!

"Never was property so high," says the Observer. We admit it—Wood \$5 or \$8, Bacon 12 cents, Beef 64 cents, and other articles of marketing in about the same proportion; but we can point him to *real estates*, in the city and adjacent thereto, which can now be bought for one half they have formerly sold for.

"Never was labor more in demand, or commanded a higher reward?" We say never. Many of those who were here, ready to be employed under the town laws, have been required to perform so much labor in the work-house, under the city laws, that they have taken their deparure for more hospitable climes.

"Never was there such good order in the city!" Save the mark! Did the Editors of the Observer shut their eyes and ears about Christmas? We ask the oldest citizens if ever, since Lexington was Lexington, such disorder was ever known to prevail? During the last snow, what was the order in your streets? From dark till daylight, one continued scene of noise and disorder. Note.—Since Lexington was a city, on a certain occasion, every individual who had a seat in a particular sleigh, was called on to testify against his neighbor—against one, no proof could be had that he made a noise—all the others were fined three dollars each, for making a noise in the streets, and he was fined one dollar *for being in bad company*.

"In fine, the whole city is prosperous in every thing, and that prosperity is mainly attributable to the beneficial influence of the charter." In what particular has the beneficial influence of the charter been extended? Was it in one individual having to pay \$3 53 costs, when the whole of the debt sued for and recovered was only 12½ cents? Was it in inflicting three fines of ten dollars each on a poor turnpiker, for having been *cheated* to drink in his beer a portion of the tincture of Cantharides, which caused him to behave somewhat amiss in the city, and is it to be found in the exercise of a tyrannical power of sending to your city penitentiary, the poor man, whose whole offence may have been that he did not attend punctually in the Mayor's court as a witness or juror; because he could not pay his fine and costs?

The charter authorizes the clerk and marshal to tax the same costs in the city court, which are paid in the circuit court. The consequences which might have been foreseen, have followed. Enormous comparative expense attends the litigation in the city court, and every vindictive, little mind, finds an ample opportunity to wreak his malice, by bringing his suits for petty debts in that court.—By reference to its execution book, ample evidence will appear. Many cases exist of two or three dollar claims collected with an additional burden of four or five dollars costs, and in all civil cases for petty sums under fifty dollars, the same costs as would be required in the collection of thousands in the circuit courts. Are these things right? Is there no good ground of complaint? Is it all mere groundless accusation?

A large portion, we believe a majority of the citizens, ask for reasonable amendments in the charter, or a total repeal. By the secret management of the office holders, amendments of the most radical character were obtained, without the knowledge or approbation of the citizens. The people now call for amendments. Shall they be made? We call upon the citizens to examine—to resolve—to act.

THE WHIGS UNITED.

Judge Clarke is now the only Whig candidate for Governor of Kentucky.—This consummation of the wishes of the whigs has been obtained, if we may believe the Observer, by "the magnanimous conduct of James T. Morehead, in withdrawing his name from the list of candidates for Governor." Now, we happened to be in Frankfort about the time Mr. Morehead's magnanimity was brought to bear on him, and we have no hesitation in stating that a whig legislative caucus was the magnanimous lever that hoisted Mr. Morehead from the candidacy. It was ascertained that Mr. M. in his message as acting Governor, at the

commencement of the legislative session, gave his views of the policy which ought to be pursued in *Kentucky*—that he did not travel beyond his legitimate limits to assail the general government, or the President of the United States. Hence the patent whigs became dissatisfied with Mr. Morehead, and determined to subdue some one less scrupulous on that subject. Charles A. Wickliffe, Esq. was at the same time nominated as Lieutenant Governor. If the whigs are satisfied with their candidates we have no right to complain.

Before it was absolutely known that the charter of the Mammoth United States Bank had passed the Pennsylvania legislature, a petition, signed by 7 or 800 persons, was presented to the House of Representatives of Kentucky, praying that a branch should be located in Louisville. The petition was referred to a select committee, who reported it inexpedient at this time, to grant the prayer of the petition.

The reference of the petition was ably opposed in the house, by Mr. Davis of Bourbon, and most of the administration members, and warmly sustained by many of the opposition members. One gentleman in his zeal, declared that if a petition was offered for a dissolution of the government, he would not treat it so disrespectfully as to refuse a reference. We confess, we heard the declaration with astonishment, but we did not learn the name of the member.

At a law commencement of Transylvania University, on the 29th of February, the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on James F. Buckner, of Hopkinsville, Ky., Samuel Scott, of Jessamine county, Ky., Robert Leachman, of Gallatin county, Ky., Joseph N. Burras, of Kent county, Michigan Territory, Horace F. Blanchard, of Lexington, Ky., John S. Finley, of Georgetown, Ky., John B. Huston, of Bloomfield, Ky., Jacob R. Metcalfe, of Nicholas county, Ky., Henry H. Martin, of Shelby county, Ky., Thomas J. Robinson, of Richmond, Ky., David M. Woodson, of Carrollton, Ill., Duvall P. Cooke, of Bowlinggreen, Ky., John Druffin, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., Walter Chiles, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., and Benjamin Tompkins, of Fayette county, Ky. The exercises were very interesting, and highly creditable to the young graduates.

From our Correspondent, dated WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 1836.
The President sent into the Senate to-day, (he House did not sit) a Message announcing that the King of the French, had notified the British Ministry, there being no other mode of communication just now, of his entire satisfaction with the explanations of the December message of President Jackson,—and of his readiness to pay immediately the first instalment of the indemnity, with the interest. Mr. Clay was not satisfied with this honorable triumph of our government.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW
Of the income and expenditures of Lexington during the years 1831 and 1835, the first being her last year as a Town; the second, the fourth year under the Charter:
Look at this Picture! And then on this!

1831. INCOME. 1835.

Bal. on hand, \$367 71	Nihil,	\$000 00
Shows, 149 00	Shows,	208 00
Fines, &c. 128 47	Fines, &c.	1408 04
Clik's sup'd. Lie's 96 50	Licenses,	1203 39
Taxes & rents, 7544 73	Taxes & rents, 14951 92	
Loans, 750 00	Loans unknown	
From Co. Court, 154 24		
		\$17,771 35
		\$9190 67

EXPENDITURE.

Day Watch,	Night Watch,	\$1527 35
Night Watch,	Mayor, Mar-	
Market Masters,	shal, Day	
Weighers,	Watch, Ck.	
Cik, Tr. &c. 312 53	Atty's fees, &c. 2265 88	
Doctors bills, 119 28	Market sur-	
Jno Wirt's com 378 47	veying, &c. 513 31	
Constable's fees, 15 32	City School, 659 17	
Tran University 297 86	Jno Wirt's com 720 29	
Loan to poor, 171 43	Doctors bills 173 23	
Fine returned, 3 00	Paupers 418 53	
Celebration, 33 65	Celebration 85 75	
Incidents, 41 53	Painting 184 85	
Town Clock, 51 00	Streets—MPA 2171 84	
Loans repaid, 1306 50	Reng. & baug. 2329 34	
Baflord stock, 750 00	Interest 900 00	
Streets—repairs 534 93	Rep's on prop. 1393 32	
—hauling 236 42	R R & T P Stk 3503 60	
Repairs on 3 61	Lot 681 15	
Property 31 50	Money refunded 48 08	
N Exp. 1831 \$6887 60	N Exp. '35 \$17,575 72	
Bal. on hand, 2303 07	Bal. on hand in specie, 195 63	
	\$17,771 35	
	\$9190 67	

At a meeting of the republican citizens of Estill county, at the house of Joshua Mize, in the town of Irvine, on Monday the 15th February, 1836, on the motion of Col. J. G. Bory, Samuel Wheeler was called to the chair and A. W. Quinn appointed Secretary—and after the meeting was organized, and the object of the meeting being explained by a short and appropriate speech by Samuel Wheeler, the chair appointed the following persons to draft a preamble and resolutions:

A. W. Quinn, Col. John G. Bory, Samuel Wheeler and Jameson Arvine—who, after a short consultation, made the following report:

Whereas, we have seen a publication in the newspapers, signed by the central committee at Frankfort, proposing a Democratic Convention, to be held there on the 22d inst, inviting all the democratic party in the different counties in the state, who deem it expedient to send delegates to said convention; Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting approve of said convention to be held at Frankfort for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to run for Governor and Lieutenant Governor for this commonwealth, and also to nominate electors, to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, to succeed our present venerable chief magistrate.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, held in May last, designating Martin Van Buren, of the state of New York, as a suitable person to be run for President, and Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, as a suitable person to be run for Vice President, on behalf of the democratic party of the United States, and that we will use all honorable means to promote their election to said stations.

Resolved, That we approve of the message of our venerable chief magistrate, concerning our relations with France.

Resolved, That we disapprove of Mr. Clay's views on the subject of what is called his land bill, believing that there is at present a greater demand for the surplus treasure of the nation to be otherwise appropriated.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to attend said convention:

Col. John G. Bory, Capt. A. W. Quinn, Maj. Isaac Mize, Capt. J. D. Crawford, Moses M. Price, Esq., Tho. B. Wiseman, Dr. E. McCreary, Isaac Thornsburg, Samuel Wheeler, Esq., P. B. Mason, Robert Arierry, Samuel Kelley, Jr., Samuel West, R. L. Crawford, Capt. Jesse Benton, Jameison Arvine, John Smith, Robert Riddell, Jr., M. L. Crawford, Jr., Isaac Wiseman, Jacob Wiseman, J. W. Moore, Major Elmore, Andrew Olds and Tho. Brewer.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceeding be published in the Kentucky Gazette, and request that they may be also published in the Frankfort Argus.

SAMUEL WHEELER, Ch'm.

A. W. QUINN, Sec'y.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

William Owsley, President of the Board of Internal Improvement, John L. Hickman, Samuel Daviess, and Jas. R. Skies, Members of the Board.

James Pryor, to be Judge of the 4th Judicial District, in the room of Thomas P. Wilson, resigned.

Franklin Ballanger, to be Judge of the 14th Judicial District, in the place of Joseph Eves, resigned.

Austin P. Cox, to be Secretary of State in the room of William Owsley, resigned.

George Keats, Robert J. Ward, Angerius Gray, to be Directors of the Bank of Kentucky.—Commonwealth.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The New York Evening Star of Saturday, furnishes the following highly interesting information, received by the St. Andrew, which left on the 8th ult.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Our differences with France settled.

Extract of a letter from N. M. Rothschild, dated London, January 6th, to Messrs. J. L. & S. Joseph & Co., of New York:

"The message of your President has produced a favorable effect as could be desired upon the question with which France has been at variance with your Government, and I am happy to inform you that the French Government is now prepared to make the payment, on account of the indemnity, as soon as applied for. All kinds of stocks and American securities will experience the benefits of this result."

Extract from Baron de Rothschild's Letter, dated Paris, 7th January, addressed to Messrs. J. L. & S. Joseph & Co., New York.

"We feel much obliged for your kind attention in sending us the message, and have the greatest pleasure in announcing to you that that document, so admirable for the considerate, dignified and conciliating manner in which it presents the facts bearing on the points about which so much anxiety was felt on all sides, has produced here the most favorable sensation in every quarter, raised the scruples of this Government, and determined them to inform yours, through the English Cabinet, that they

are ready to fulfil the financial as well as the other clauses of the treaty without delay. We expect soon to receive the instalments due, and have no doubt that this happy result will be received by the American nation with as much joy as it has created general y here."

The British Parliament was to meet on the 4th of February.

M. Dupin was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 164, there being 278 members present."

The Globe of Monday says: "By the packet just arrived at New York, much public and private information, has been received in relation to our affairs with France. It is quite certain, that France will pay the instalments on the Indemnity now due, on the President's annual message, without waiting for the acceptance of the mediation by England on the part of the U. States."

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says: "Information is said to have been received by the Administration, that the King of the French has signified his readiness to direct the payment of the instalments due under the Treaty of July 4, 1831, without waiting for the result of the Mediation, considering the provisions of the act of the Chambers satisfied by the terms of the Annual Message of the President to Congress."

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Resolved, That we disapprove of Mr. Clay's views on the subject of what is called his land bill, believing

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL, TO BE ENTITLED THE
WESTERN MEDICAL REFORMER.

IN presenting a Medical Journal to an enlightened public, in which we propose advocating a reformation in the science of Medicine, it becomes us to fairly and candidly state the motives which actuate us, and the course we intend to pursue as editors.

As the very favorable reception of the Reformed Practice of Medicine, the success and encouragement of its adherents in every section of country in which it has been introduced, its superiority over every other denomination of Botanic Practice—having not only excited the jealousy of those who use vegetable medicines, (known by the title of Thompsonians or Steam Doctors) but also the envy and jealousy of those who use calomel, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., and as the last named have undertaken to misrepresent and sink us on the premises assumed by Thompsonians, instead of our own—we have considered it necessary in order to defend the Reformed Practice, to offer to the public the proposed journal.

We are aware of the difficulties to be encountered and the obstacles generally thrown in the way of those who undertake to reform any established custom, or who propose the least variation from preconceived and favorite opinions. We know there are some individuals in all countries who naturally dread any change from what they have been accustomed to, and who shut their eyes and turn a deaf ear to all evidence that calculates to convince them of their error. But when we reflect that we live in an age of investigation and improvement surrounded by a free, enlightened and liberal minded people, most of whom readily perceive what is calculated to be beneficial to mankind and disposed to encourage the spirit of genius and improvement—we feel much encouraged, and confidently believe that we will receive a liberal assistance from our fellow citizens, in endeavoring to effect a reformation in the healing art. Whilst improvements have been making in the different arts and sciences, we have as the science of Medicine been improved so as to lessen the quantity of human sickness? We answer, it has not. What then can be the reason? The sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, &c., have certainly been greatly improved, and yet diseases are more numerous and fatal as they ever were. It is because Physicians, particularly in the last fifty years, recommend and use unnatural mineral preparations, such as Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., which they almost exclusively rely upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been that the science of Medical Botany has been most wretchedly neglected, many valuable citizens lost, and those who survive, the effect of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions. Let it not be supposed that we contend for ignorance, or the unity of disease which is the very essence of quackery. We advocate the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other associate sciences, in which respect we differ from the other denominations of Botanic Physicians, and the most striking difference between our practice and the common mineral practice, is in the articles used as remedies—they relying on mineral, we on vegetable medicines, which difference is to us irreconcilable, and is the principal UNFORTUNATE DEFECT in the healing art, in which we propose a reformation.

In order to make our journal generally interesting, we will publish an accurate account of the composition and manner of making Calomel and the other different preparations of Mercury in use,—also the whole list of mineral poisons that are given as remedies, and their antidotes. We believe that if people generally knew the ingredients and manner of action of these subtle poisons they swallow, they would not use them.

Rules will be given for the prevention or disease and preservation of health.

The treatment of the diseases of women and children. It is an indisputable fact that many females are rendered feeble and nervous by even a moderate use of Calomel, the Blue Pill or some other disease creating Mineral, and many children deprived of a sound constitution through life, by an unnatural and improper treatment.

We will publish an account of many valuable plants, the manner of using them, and the diseases to which they are applicable, in doing which we will expect to furnish our readers with a description of many vegetable productions that are too much neglected, and to which authors have not as yet ascribed their proper medical virtues.

Medical essays and the treatment of difficult and interesting cases will frequently find a place in our columns.

A due portion of our journal will be devoted to a defence of the Reformed practice of Medicine, and strictures on the common mineral practice.

TERMS.

The Western Medical Reformer will be published on a medium sheet, in pamphlet form, containing 16 octavo pages, two columns to each page, and will be issued on the 1st Monday of each month, at the low price of two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number. Any person who will obtain five subscribers and become responsible for the same, will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis, or if a company of six remit two dollars, a copy will be sent to each one.

Editors of newspapers who will insert this prospectus, (and state under it, that they will receive subscriptions at their offices,) by forwarding a copy containing the same, will be entitled to a copy of our journal for one year.

Every member of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States is considered an agent for our journal, and requested to act in that capacity. All communications must be addressed to the Editors, Drs. DAY & HARRIS, Richmond, Kentucky—post paid.

The first number will be issued on the 1st Monday in May, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, February 15, 1836—7

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, would respectfully inform them, that, after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;

A part of which is as follows:

50 Sacks COFFEE,

20 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835,

10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,

6 Dozens Figs, first quality,

2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,

2 Barrels Chestnuts, first quality,

A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS, of a superior quality,

7 Dzen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted sizes, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Soot;

Also 2 Barrels of first quality LOAF SUGAR.

A complete assortment of GROCERIES, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.

The highest price will be given for forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the leaf, of a first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.

N. B. Tobacco and Sugars kept constantly on hand as usual.

Lexington Jan 1, 1836—1- $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Lexington Jan 1, 1836—1- $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}</$